No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and ad-dress of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as sever,

unty for his good faith.

An business letters for this office should be addressed to "The Tain UNE." New-York

undertake to return rejected Communications

THE TRIBUNE AT SARATOGA.—Thornton, newsman at Sersions, setle it o Tribune for five conic, and his boys sell it on he sidewalks in front of the ne neighbories at the same price.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

NEW-YORK CITY.

In the case of Montgomery agt. Santa Anna, in which the laintiff, having been discharged from an order of arrest obtained against him, on the ground that he had falsely repre sented himself as the agent of Gen. Santa Anna, which agency was repudiated by defendant, now claims that the Genera acted maliciously, and yesterday obtained an order of arrest, holding the Mexican hero to bail in \$30,000. The defendant

during the whole of last week. There were 17 deaths and 17 admissions into the Cholera Hospital at Ward's Island on Wednesday. On Blackweh's Island there have been 57 deaths

In "he Superior Court yesterday Judge McCunn rendered decisions in the cases of the fat-boiling establishments of Eisner and Westbeimer. He decided that the Board of Health had shown cause why the temperary injunction obtained re-straining them from interfering with these establishments ould be dissolved, and a motion for a continuance of the re

straint on the Board was denied.

The examination in the case of Louis A. Colin, who stands

Railway Company at Jersey City, named Daniel McNara, while at work yesterday afternoon was violently assaulted, as is alleged, by a fellow workman named William Noian, who struck him a murderous blow, nimed at his head, with a coup ling pin, but which fortunately missed and hit his shoulder. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Nolan.

rised by a recent act of Congress, held a meeting at Pythago ras Hell last evening for the purpose of davising some plan whereby said bounties may be collected without resort to the ordinary claim sgent.

About 2s. m. yesterday, a fracas took place in Ratgors-st.

near Heary, between Benjamin Mullery and Denis Cummings. During the souffle, Mullery stabbed Cummings in the neck with a knife, inflicting a serious wound. Mullerry suc-

the Custom-House, will commence their sessions in a few days.

A large amount of testimony will be taken, but it is probable that the proceedings will be private.

Augustus Sivenson, a Swiss, died in the rear of No. 44 New-

ark-ave., Jersey City, on Thursday night, his case presenting every symptom of choices. He had just come from Ward's A young man, 20 years of age, named Lorenzo J. Glass, was

two miles from Jersey City.

About one a. m. yesterday, William Waterson, assistant

steward on board the steamship Helvetia, lying at pier 47, N. R., accidentally fell overboard while crossing the gangplank from the pier to the slip and was drowned. The case of United States Deputy Marshal Green, charged

with permitting the escape of Lamirande, has not been abandoned, as rumoured, but will be proceeded before Commismissioner Osborn to-day.

A fracas occurred about 7 o'clock last evening at a saloon

In accordance with the provisions of the Revenue law, which

will go into operation on the lat of September, inspectors are now being nominated by the collectors of all the various dis-tricts to take charge of every distillery in this city.

I Portland, the Portland Association having lost everything In the case of Reynolds against The Board of Health, Judge McCunn vesterday decided to continue the injunction restrain

endants from interfering with plaintiff in his business of lime-kiln burning.

was drowned while bathing on Saturday, was found floating

was concluded yesterday, and the decision reserved.

Brooklyn yesterday.

the day. Government gold-hearing stocks are stordy. In State an Railway bonds loss doing. The miscellaneous shares were dealt i moderately. The general share market was unsettled and, as a whole, lower. At the Second Board the market was firm, and after the call was quite active, closing firm. Money continues abundant and cheap on cash, and stock houses are fully supplied at 4 8% per cent. In com-

The latest advises state that Capt. Jennings, with 40 men, was surrounded by 300 men and fighting desperately. Recaforce ments were hastening to him.

there since the fire, state that terrible destitution still exists. All articles of clothing for men, women, boys and girls, outerkinds, are greatly needed.

commenced its annual session in New-Haven on Tuesday, which was attended by delegates from all sections of the coun try. The Convention was in session up to yesterday.

Republican party in Lower Canada have been defeated

terday, and resolved to call a State Convention to meet at Sy racuse on Wednesday, September 5, 1866, for the nomination of the State offices to filled at the Feli elections.

three men were killed and nine severely wounded.

last evening, when James Stephens made an address, and reseived one from his admirers with 68 signatures appended. There have been ten now cases of cholera at Galverton in

resterday, Gov. Bullock visited and addressed the Conven-

Judge Hally, Associate Justice of Colorado, recently indicted for adultery, has been acquitted.

home at South Bend, Indiana, on the first of the month. He will give his whole time to the canvass in his State, and will undoubtedly be returned to the House by a larger majority than ever.

By consultation with our correspondents in New-Orleans we have discovered that our dispatches, though promptly sent from the South, are usually five

hours in coming over the wires. An explanation of this singularly slow telegraphing is more difficult to Carolina recently decided that the Constitution of

that State was passed by an illegal Convention, and that the President was guilty of usurpation and yranny in calling it. He did express that opinion, and The News approved it, though objecting to it as impolitic on the part of Judge Ruffin.

notices of "New Publications;" on the sixth page, Internal Revenue returns from the Twelfth, Nine

on the seventh, College Commencements, a report of the annual session of the "New-York State Teachers' Association," "Law Intellligence," Theatrical Notes, and valuable miscellaneous intelligence.

The Union Convention will be held at Syracuse, Wednesday, September 5, to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Canal Commissioner, and Inspector of State Prisons. The resolution of the State Committee callsupon "all Union electors of the State of New-York who desire the maintenance of the Union, the supremacy of the Constitution and complete suppression of the cause of the late Rebellion by all apt and efficient means." This call is wide enough to embrace every Unionist in New-York, no matter how timid he may be, who is not at heart a Copperhead or an office holder. We could have wished that an earlier day had been named for the nominations Wednesday, August 22, would have been more seasonable, and have given us two more weeks to work. Still we can work the harder when the time comes.

THE LESSON OF THE MASSACRE. Dreadful as were the riots at New-Orleans, there is a dread which they suggest far greater. Those scenes of blood and death have a more terrible significance when we reflect that they were not exceptional, that they too faithfully express the spirit of a strong class at the South, and its Northern friends, and that they are the result of a national policy. We should attach little importance to a single outbreak if there was reason to believe it was due to local causes, but the conviction is forced upon us that New-Orleans means the whole South, as Presidentially reconstructed, and we shudder to think of the future.

When the war ended, and the South, prostrate on the battle-field, lifted up its hands and implored mercy of its conquerors, we, too, pleaded in its behalf. That for four years it had fought against the Union with a ferocity which aliens might have been ashamed of; that it had imposed upon the country a vast debt which generations unborn would be heavily taxed to pay; that it had forfeited every right it formerly posessed-all this we remembered, but we did no forget that on our part we had fought and conquered se enemies to keep them forever our countrymen. To retain the Southern States in the Union the war had been waged and won, and, not alarmed by the fable of the man who warmed the viper in his bosom, we desired the Government to win the South to the Union by a magnanimous pardon, rather than to bind it by chains of fear. Then we urged universal amnesty, and with it, with equal fervor, universal suffrage. The first alone has raised the enemies of the Union to their ancient power; it has given back the whip into their hands, and already in New-Orleans they have grasped the sword. But what has it done for the friends of the Union in the South? The white men are in a powerless minority, and the loyal blacks, though nominally free, are naked and defenseless, without a voice in the Government, abandoned to the very men who began the war to maintain and extend the slave system. This may be called mercy, but it is cruelty. It is punishment to the loyal; it is reward to the traitors. The seed thus sown has sprung up in poison flowers over all the South, and ripened in bloody fruit in the riots of New

Universal suffrage would have destroyed the cause of all quarrels. When the war ended, the South expected impartial suffrage to be required, and would gladly have agreed to it. Too gladly would ninetenths of the leading Rebels have purchased amnesty by this simple concession, for who could have thought that in common justice the Government would have given less reward to its true and consistent friends; would have required less for its own honor and the interests of humanity. When it culpably failed insist that the right of franchise to all loyal men should be the precedent of forgiveness to traitors, it surrendered all the moral and nearly all the legal powers it possessed over the Rebel States. It abandoned every position of strength, till, to-day, it stands as the apologist for Rebellion, and the de-But it has not discouraged the friends of impartial suffrage, nor caused them to abandon their work. It never will; we are resolved to have it, and the New-Orleans massacres are the strongest proof that it is the only hope for the restoration of the South and the peace of the Union.

The Louisiana Convention had broken no law, or if they had they were willing to have the case adjudged in the courts. But the mere suspicion of an effort to obtain the franchise for the blacks, peaceful as it was, aroused the worst passions of Slavery, and, assured that the Government would not interfere, the mob resolved to make a bloody example of the reformers and teach them that such a Convention could never be held in any Southern State. This is the result of pardoning traitors without enfranchising Union men. Had the freedmen been given the right to vote, its exercise might have led to disturbances at the polls. similar to the partisan fights which have always occurred; but this general conspiracy to establish a Reign of Terror throughout the South could never have been organized. Now, there are but two courses, either we must forever submit to see the Rebel power dominant, and the loyal blacks reduced to the condition of serfs, or we must continue demand their rights. To the disgrace we can never yield; never, never was the duty of working for universal rights more sacred. We have tried a policy which has dishonored the nation; it has made Sheridan the mere Lieutenant of a Rebel officer; it has murdered the Union men of Louisiana it has proved to be the parent of revolution and death. Let us adopt the true policy. Let us combine the two principles of Universal Amnesty and Impartial Suffrage, and we establish Peace. Continue to divide them, and though we may still escape a war, we are certain of continued trouble.

THE FIRST OF AUGUST CELEBRA-TION.

In observance of what we are glad to find has now grown into a custom here, the colored people of this city and Brooklyn have just been celebrating the anniversary of emancipation in the British West Indies. They do well in observing this annual festival. The First of August is a memorable day with the race; for it marks an epoch in their history—a starting point in their career. On that day, in the year 1838, emancipation was proclaimed throughout the West India possessions of Great Britain, and 800,000 human beings were delivered from the condition of chattels, passing into the inheritance of the common birthright of man-individual freedom and political equality. That was a glorious act which struck the fetters off these people, persecuted and oppressed through a long period of time, and placed them in a position for vindicating their claim to be considered a portion of the human family. It is as olish as it is useless to attempt to detract from the merit of the act, by insinuating that it was dictated by purely political considerations. On this point History gives forth no uncertain sound, and her testimony is clear and emphatic to the effect, that negro freedom in the West Indies was the result of an extraordinary awakening of the Christian conscience of England, which, penetrated with a conviction of the utter iniquity of Slavery, determined to rid the nation of the sin and shame of the villainous system. And whatever may have been the shortcomings of the British people since emancipation, with regard to the duty they owed those to whom they had

their West India colonies must ever be regarded by all impartial men as an act reflecting the highest

changes during the last thirty years. In some of the colonies-Jamaica, for example-the fortunes of the old plantocracy have been considerably reduced; but cotemporaneously with the decline of one particular class, another class has arisen, consistng of the late slaves and their offspring, who are gradually developing new sources of wealth, and reating a more healthy state of things than existed in the days of Slavery. Wealth and comfort are not now the exclusive inheritance of one class, but are being generally diffused throughout the whole community. The "small settler" interest in Jamaica is gradually but surely rising into great importance, both as an industrial agency and a ocial element. And if we look at some of the other colonies we find the planting interest proper, that is, the interest connected with the large plantation system, in a much more thriving state than during the days of Slavery. Demerara has risen from comparative insignificance as a producing country to be a first-class sugar colony. Trinidad is following closely in her wake. The annual exports of Antigua are larger at present than they were before emancipation; and during the last 25 years Barbadoes has more than doubled her exports of sugar. It is admitted that the industry of Demerara and Trinidad has been largely aided by coolie immigration; but this imported labor has only supplemented, not displaced, native labor, without which it would be impossible to continue sugar cultivation. Thus, whether working for themselves as independent settlers, as in Jamaica, or for wages on the large plantations, as in the other colonies we have named, the freedmen of the West Indies have triumphantly refuted the slander that laziness was so deeply ingrained in their nature that nothing but the sharp coercion of the lash could stimulate them to steady industry. In respect of the moral aspects of the question, too, the signs are all encouraging and hopeful. Education is spreading, civilization is steadily advancing, among the blacks; and considering that but little more than a quarter of a century has elapsed since these people were delivered from a bondage as debasing as it was cruel, the social progress which has been made by them must be pronced something truly wonderful. The colored people of the United States have no reason then to be shamed of their brethren in the tropics; for these have already triumphantly vindicated the claims of the race to the attributes of humanity, and to participation in the benefits and responsibilities of a progresive civilization. But while our colored citizens celebrate the deliverance which the First of August, 1838, witnessed, let them not be unmindful of the able extent to which corrupt influences prevail in moral of the history of West India emancipation. Starting in the race of freedom with superior advantages to those enjoyed by the freedmen of Jamaica and other colonies, it is for them to give brighter evidence of the capabilities of their race for improvement in everything that is excellent and praiseworthy-for them to prove themselves fully equal to the duties of that state of freedom which, in common with the white citizens of our country, it is now their happiness to enjoy all over the Union-thereby hastening the time when African slavery, so fruitful in woes, shall for-

The Times printed the other day a long list of "delegates and alternates elected to attend the Convention at Saratoga on the 9th inst.," not one of whom, it seems, was ever elected by the people. But it is possible to explain how some of these gentlemen became bolters efore they were aware of the fact, and what s the exact extent of the constituency which sends them to make merry at Saratoga along with T. W. and his wagon-load of rich men. On Thursday, at 2 o'clock, the Saratoga Convention, as we are duly informed, was organized in Mr. Thurlow Weed's lodgings at the Astor House, with the following formidable tea-party: Supervisors Shook, Blakely and Willmann, Daniel Conover, James W. Booth, Hugh Gardner, R. Van Valkenburg, John P. Cum mings, and a few others, Mr. Thurlow Weed presiding. There and then the accompanying list of delegates was appointed and sent to The Times office. We print the names in order that the delegates elected by Mr. Weed may know who they are:

ever cease to afflict the world with its terrible evils.

THERD DISTRICT—Adolphus Borst. Henry P. West. Alternates, Major P. Barns, William Merryfield.
FOURTH DISTRICT—Delancy W. Knevels, Charles A. Denike.
Allernates, Charles Brink, William Holton.
FIFTH DISTRICT—John J. Silcock, Walter W. Adams. Alternates, Mark Smith, John Purcell.
L. Phaspinger, James S. Riley. Alternates. FIFTH DISTRICT—John J. Silcock, Walter W. Adams. Alternates, Mark Smith, John Purcell.

Sixul District—J. H. Dusenbury, James S. Riley. Alternates, Hamilton W. Barton, Washington Thomas.

SEVENTH DISTRICT—Richard M. Biatchford, William Many. Alternates, Iverson W. Knapp, William J. Loutrel.

EIGHTH DISTRICT—Andress Willmam, George C. Fisher. Alternates, Edwin H. Lawrence, Carl Klein,

NISTH DISTRICT—Robert Heatty, Thompson C. Dunn, Alternates, William H. Christie, James R. Fiord.

TEXTH DISTRICT—Henry S. Wallace, Thomas J. Creamer. Alternates, Henry Merz Andrew Corgann.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT—John J. Townsend, Mender Dieffendorf, Alternates, Henry Merz Andrew Corgann.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT—John J. Townsend, Mender Dieffendorf, Alternates, Nicholas Heyne, Philip Delda.

FINTERNIT DISTRICT—Wm. Sterrett, Wm. A. Barr. Alternates, Capt. Brandles, R. Wild.

SINTERNIT DISTRICT—Wm. Sterrett, Wm. A. Barr. Alternates, Wm. Atkinson, Geo. W. Mocks.

SEVENIENTENTH DISTRICT—Hamilton Fish, Frank Kinney, Alternates, John Hepper, Alexander H. Reavy.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT—E. John Sp., Leander Buck. Alternates, Hamilton Marray, John H. Chambers.

NINETERNIT DISTRICT—Wm. A. Dooly, Henry A. Cargill. Alternate, James E. Davies.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT—Wm. R. Asten, Wm. H. Colwell, Alternate, Hamilton Fisher.—Wm. R. Asten, Wm. H. Colwell, Alternate, Hamilton Fisher.—Wm. R. Asten, Wm. H. Colwell, Alternate, Hamilton Fromble, Simon Seward.

Alternate, James E. Davies.

TWESTY FIRST DISTRICT—Wm. R. Asten, Wm. H. Colwell.

Alternates, Hugh Cromble, Simon Seward. Here, then, is the beginning and end in brief of the

Saratoga Convention, just as Mr. Weed and The Times ordained it. The people had no part in it whatever, nor is it certain that all the delegates uncomplainingly accept the bad fortune that has been prematurely buckled on their backs. If Mr. Weed and The Times determine at all bazards to convene themselves, we shall not endeavor to prevent them. But the people must be fully informed that the "Saratoga movement" is, in barren fact, appointed, directed and controlled by the said parties, and none other; and that, as a cause pretending to emanate from the people, it is without character and truth.

Before the Convention meets at Saratoga we shall probably have a revised list of names, unless its orcanizers are content with the present chances for a merry meeting. Meanwhile, to show that all the delegates whose election was shammed to beat together a hurried Convention, do not consent to the imposture, we subjoin a letter from one of them, which The Times refused to print: To the Editor of The Times and all whom it may concern

Seeing my name paraded in The New-York Times of this date as one of the duly elected delegates to the Saratoga Convention from the first district of this city. I take this early opportunity of informing my friends and the public gen erally that I still remain true and faithful to the Old Rep can Union party and its principles, and am opposed to all con-trivances in the shape of Saratoga and Philadelphia Conventions, intended to injure the great Union organization of which I have been so long a member. Take my name from your list of delegates as soon as possible, and oblige, yours respect NATHAN KINGSLEY, First District. New-York, August 3, 1866 No. 105 Franklin-st,

that Dr. Dostie was a man of no brains, and that Mr. Henderson was generally known as Crazy John. Mr. King wishes us to understand, perhaps, that the alleged misfortunes of these gentlemen excused their massacre.

If there is one thing we enjoy more than another it s a good Republican removed from office. The deed given freedom, the liberation of the negro claves of seems to give him new life. His voice grows full and strong. A manly love of freedom suffuses his face. He yearns to go at once to the battle and snuffs the sound of combat afar off. His devotion to principle becomes lusty and uncontrollable. He begins to work Emancipation was regarded as an experiment; and

not imaginary labors among tape and sealing-wax. recruited and mixed with well troops, at a time when Every vote is for freedom and every aspiration is for the Surgeon-General must have known there was the trinmph of truth. We hope the President will danger, and when a single stroke of his pen in his keep on removing office-holders, for we want all the earnest men that can be found.

ELECTIONS.

The election of John Stuart Mill to a seat in the Commons House of Parliament marks an epoch in the political history of England. The spontaneity of the choice made in this case by the constituency of Westminster, and the spirited and generous way in which the return of their favorite candidate was secured, not only form a noble tribute to the intellectual and moral worth of the distinguished individual whom the electors delighted to honor, but afford refreshing proof of the fact that, despite the numerous and powerful influences at work in England adverse to the freedom and purity of election-that is, to an honest and independent choice of popular representatives-there is an amount of political virtue extant among the people equal, if only properly evoked, to the vindication and maintenance of the fundamental principles of a constitutional government such as that of which England boasts. The grounds upon which Mr. Mill was elected and the manner in which he was returned, were as creditable to his supporters as they were honorable to himself. Of the recommendations-such as they are-of aris toeratic lineage, high connections and great wealth he was destitute. But he had what was better than any of these, or all of them put together, as qualify ing a man for the efficient discharge of a public trust involving weighty responsibilities and the most important interests. He had a large and enlightened acquaintance with great public questions, and he was known to be animated with a warm sympathy for all feasible measures looking to the amelioration of the people's condition and the progress of liberty, truth and justice in the world. The circumstance under which he was elected must be still fresh in the recollection of our readers. When applied to to allow himself to be put in nomination, he stipulated that he should not be called upon to spend any money for election expenses, or to canvass the votes of the electors. The conditions were accepted, and strictly carried out. He spent no money; he canvassed no votes; but on the ground of merit, and of merit alone, he was triumphantly returned to Parliament. Taken asa whole, the case is unprecedented in the politi cal annals of England. Mill's election was a signal triumph for the Democracy. It was intrinsic worth asserting its superiority over the accidents of both sta-But the singularity of the case proves the lament-

elections in England. We published a few days ago s speech of Mr. Mill's, recently addressed to the constit nency of Westminster, in which, referring to the probability of an early dissolution of Parliament, and to the great expense attendant upon an election, he informed the people that as they might not like to incur such an expense twice within the short space of twelve mouths, if they thought they could fight the battle more advantageously with any other candidate than himself-that is, with a candidate who would bear the expenses that must necessarily be incurred-he was quite willing to retire from the field. The con stituents, of course, would not hear of this, and when the dissolution comes Mr. Mill is certain to be reelected; for, independent of the considerations which induced his election in the first instance, he has, during his short Parliamentary career, succeeded in establishing claims that could not possibly be ignored. His offer, however, and the ground on which it was made, are powerfully suggestive as to the real character of most election conflicts in England. Where intimidation is not used-where landlord influence does not peremptorily settle the matter, as to the casting of votes-the money power is freely resorted to, and, as appears in evidence, unscrupulously used, in the form of bribery. Mr. Mill speaks of "necessary expenses," by which we understand expenses legitimately incurred, and legally allowable; and these it would seem, are something appalling, save to men of the most ample means. But when the outlay incurred in corrupting voters is added, the utter hopelessness of many men like Mr. Mill being returned to Parliament in the present state of the franchise in England, will be forcibly felt. The only remedy for such a state of things is in the extension of the franchise. Multiply the number of voters, and The Westminster case shows, as we have said, that, under certain circumstances, the people are capable of rising superior to the corrupt arts of selfish and designing politicians. But cases like this are painfully exceptional, and will continue to be so, until a proper Reform bill has become the law of the land. Not until England shall have copied the example o this great Republic, and given the people full liberty in the choice of their representatives in Parliament, will brains and personal worth stand a fair chance in the battle with lineage, and privilege, and wealth.

SHOULD THE CHOLERA BE RE-PORTED?

given no reason for general alarm, for the number of fatal cases is in small proportion to the total mortality. The common diseases are far more dangerous. The Journal of Commerce may be mistaken in believ ing that there has not been "one authenticated case of the malignant disease known as Asiatic cholera,' but it is right in asserting that any fright in regard to it is totally without foundation in reason or fact. That the trade of the city has been injured by the reports of an epidemic we do not doubt; the earnestness of the newspapers in insisting upon the cleansing of the streets, the publication of the bulletins of the Board of Health, the public attention given to the cholera, have contributed to circulate the impression that New-York is visited by a dangerous pestilence.

Yet for all this we do not agree with The Herald that the city journals should cease to publish the official returns of cholera made to the Board of Health, and think it particularly unfortunate in quoting the course of the Paris journals as an example "In Paris, during the period when the epidemic was carrying off 300 or 400 people daily, the newspapers were entirely silent on the subject, and no official reports of any kind were issued." Precisely for this reason, no doubt, there were 300 or 400 cases daily, and if our papers should now stop publishing the truth in regard to the cholera, instead of decreasing the alarm, it would triple it. The publication of the official reports, while creating a proper and wellfounded sense of insecurity, has also kept it within the limits of common sense, and has been of immeasurable service. Thousands of people have been induced by these bulletins to care for their diet, and avoid dissipation and excess. The general health of the city has profited by the warnings the people have had. Nor would the excitement concerning the cholera be diminished by the ominous silence of the papers. We are suspicious of concealment, and in the absence of official statements hundreds of alarming rumors would be circulated. We are willing to trust the people with the knowledge of all the facts, and shall suppress nothing. The Herald, which has, for some time, shown a disposition to retire from the arena of active journalism, would perhaps do well to further carry out its own argument that the people are not fit to be trusted with the news.

the part of the Surgeon-General of the United States, cholers has been planted as a pestilence along the entire coast of the United States from Governor's Island to Galvestop. Emigrante who have been released

there were not wanting at the time when it took effect for his living, doing real work over bay and corn and from Quarantine after exposure to the infection were office in Washington City would have prevented it.

HEALTH AND EXCISE.

tions was about to take a favorable turn in our Courts; but we were wrong in inadvertently stating that Judge Barnard had granted permanent injunctions in favor of either wing of the enemies of health and order—the advocates of the grogshop, of the champions of other public nuisances of which the Board of Health is endeavoring to relieve . threatened city. The Judge denies that he has ever granted an injunction in favor of the bone-boiling establishments. On that point he speaks with a frankness which in these unhealthy days is refreshing:

We hope that the upholders of ill-health have heard this vigorous piece of judicial opinion, and will take counsel forthwith as best suits the health and quiet of the city. But the injunction to which we formerly referred, classing it naturally with the general raid upon the sanitary safety of the people, was one to which Mr. George Bliss characterized before the court the other day as "an injunction forbidding the Board or Health to interfere not only with the business of the plaintiff, but with any other butcher [slaughter-house keeper]in Brooklyn." Here again, Judge Barnard does not wish to be misunderstood as countenancing war on Health, and his opinion, both on the powers of the Health Board and the Board of Excise, is is so broad and emphatic that we reprint it here as a terror and warning to the conspirators in the interests of disease, and the unlicensed spirits who are brewing mischief to the same end:

Judge Bernard—That is all wrong; I never granted such an injunction knowingly; draw an order confining it to the case of the plaintiff and I will sign it; I suppose the plaintiff is entitled to an opportunity to argue it, so far as he, personally, is concerned; but I presume it will be vacated as to him whenever it is argued; I don't believe in all these injunctions, even in the liquor cases. I have told every one that I would grant no injunctions, and that, in my opinion, that has and all these lesses are constitutional, and must be obeyed; those who don't want to obey them had better go down South.

boilers an injunction favorable to the cholera, declaring, of course, that the perpetuation of a nuisance was decidedly injurious to the public health, and following, in the main, the excellent argument of Justice Brady, delivered not long ago. We applaud these decisions generally, with an ardent hope that our judges will learn to take the same enlightened view of the Excise Law as Judge Barnard. This, perhaps, is too much to expect if the Democratic judges and the Democratic party are to take Mr. McKeon's word for it, that the Excise Law was passed " to break down the Democratic majority in the rum-holes of New-York." Had they not better get their majority out of the rum-holes, for the majority's sake ?

George H. Pendleton, who was ignorant from 1861 to 1865 that any conspiracy to destroy the Government existed, has dicovered one in 1866, and has found out that Gen. Grant is its leader. In a recent speech he said:

speech he said:

"GENTLEMEN: Have I not made out my proposition that there was a conspiracy against the Constitution of the United States, and a determination to break down the authority of the State! Did you see that order by Gen. Grant the other day, that wherever a person was charged with having committed an offcuse, charged through meanness, malice, cowardice, hypoerisy (saything may get up a charge against the best man in the world), against any officer, or agent, or citizen, and the offender has not been punished by the civil authority, that the military shell arrest him and hold him for trial? A man charged, if he has not been punished, shall be held for trial."

These was like Pandlaton should day to account

That a man like Pendleton should dare to accuse Grant of disloyalty is the very extreme of effrontery.

We insist that the Government shall protect the right of Southern Unionists to meet and elect delegates to their Convention in Philadelphia, in September. It is said that Attorney-General Herron has declared that there shall be no such meeting in Louisiana. The President is bound to see that the right of the people to peaceably assemble shall be respected-even by ex-Rebel officers.

It is understood that T. W. has some trouble with his wagon-load of rich man. The wagon is crowded, or the horses won't go just right, and some of the passengers have read of the New-Orleans riots, and do not care to be driven into a Convention which proposes to indorse a policy that began in deception and

Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania has taken strong ground against the President, whom he pronounces, without reserve, "a bad man, faithless to his prom-

The Richmond Whig wants to know if the South is "to be left at the mercy of armed negroes." After the recent massacre in New-Orleans-where, according to Gen. Sheridan, about "40 whites and blacks were killed and 160 wounded by Whig people, we

"Mr. Vanderbilt!" We can imagine the excitement the Convention in Philadelphia will listen to its Secretary thus calling the roll of the delegates.

Gen. Chalmers, "late of the Confederate army, one of the famous heroes of Fort Pillow," is making speeches in favor of Andrew Johnson. Gen. John A. Logan is making speeches against him. The reader

couraged sending delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, the indications now are that nearly every Rebel State will be represented.

We see Col. Herman is to have five per cent of all under the recent Bounty bill. A "big thing" for Col-

We had all along supposed that Mr. George Franeis Train, the eminent Irish-American patriot, was to

Roberts think of going to a Convention which proposes to indorse the policy that produced the New-Orleans massacre.

The President is beheading the Thomases in Philadelphia and conferring honors upon the Sloanakers. He seems determined to elect Geary by

We trust Mr. Johnson will keep on in his work of removing Republicans from office. It will give us more recruits for our campaign.

INDIAN TROUBLES-A BATTLE-FORTY WHITES SUR-ROUNDED BY SAVAGES.

The Democrat has a special dispatch from St. Joseph saying that the Indians in Liaho are getting quite troublesome.

They made a raid on Boulder Creek and Ruby City on the let
of July, but were surprised by United States troops. A figh

Amnsements.

THIS EVENING at 8 - 5:1AMUS O'URIEN. Dan Bryant W. B. Fieyd, Charles Fisher, B. P. Ringsoid, Geo. Holland, J. F. Hagan, J. C. W. Hlamnon, G. F. Brown, Miss Rose Cooke, Mrs. Mark Smith, Mrs. John Sed at.

4

THIS EVENING AS & COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED-JENNY LIND. Mr. John Brongham, Miss Emity Movelle, J. C. Dunn, W. S. Andrews Lestinight.

THIS EVENING—THE ROUGH DIAMOND—FRA DIAVOLO.
The World Sisters, Mr. Leffingwell and full country.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

DAY AND EVENING—JACK AND GILL Mr. G. L. Fox and full company, ONE, HUNDRED TROUSAND CURIOSITIES. THE CAROLINA TWINS. THIS EVENING at 8-THE LEWITCH, Mr. Mark Smith, the Webb Sisters, the Fowlet Sisters and full company. Grand Ger man Opers Chorus. A gargeous Finale, THE ELFIN DELL.

THIS EVENING at 8-THEO. THOMAS'S ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERT. Programme varied every evening. Fiftieth

THIS EVENING at 8-At the Bleecker at Pavilion Rodrigues and Espinosa Nelson Brothers Marvelous Ethicotan Public Signor isbattin, Don A. Mary on and full company. Performances every flernoon. Last week of the season.

Business Notices.

TAKE TIME BY THE FORELOCK.

The missma which generates epidemic fevers is now rising in cloud under the blising beams of the dog-day sun. Every living body, as well as refuse animal and vegetable matter, emits on whole pors, and in crowded cities and the douse assemblages which business and pleasure call together the elements of discuss are evolved. The pressure upon every vital organ is never so goat as in the second and third months of Summer, and common reme teaches that these organs require to be reduf or ed to meet it.

We hold our lives, so to speak, on a repairing lease, and this is the Season when the process of dilapidation is most rapid, and repairs are most required. The efore, build up, prop and sustain the powers of nothers with that mighty vegetable recuperant,

HOSTELTER'S BITTERS.

He who takes it may be said to clothe himself in sunltary mail, against which epidemic disease will hart its polsoned shafts in vain This is no gratuitous assertion, but a great medical fact, attested by twelve years' experience in every clima's of the habitable globe Extremes of emperature always distorb the functions of the stomach the bowels, the liver and the skin. It is through these that the most dangerous maladies assail us. Tone the n in advance with

HOSTETTER'S BUTERS, and defy heat and malaria.

CONGRESS AND EMPIRE WATERS

are used with the greatest success in the treatment of dyspepsis acrofule, constipation, cutaneous diseases, gout and rheumatism, and with decided advantage in pulmonary complaints.

PECULIAR TO WOMEN.

Diabetes, gravel and all disorders of the kidneys and bladder find an effective remedy in COLUMBIAN WATER, which is, also, especially excellent in diseases

These waters boing.
PURE, NATURAL, UNADULTERATED. may be taken with a safety which no

ARTIFICIAL PREPARATION can rival. Their flavor and effects are alike pleasant. They impat a freshness and beauty to the complexion which can only be retained when the system is free from obstructions. Their persevering use will almost invariably restore health and vizor.

For sale by all Druggists. At wholesale only by

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.

They create a healthy specific.

They are an autidote to change of water and diet.

They are an autidote to change of water and diet.

They attengthen the system.

They purify the breath and cure sour stomach.

They cure Dypepsia and Constipation.

They cure Dypepsia and Constipation.

They cure Dypepsia and Constipation.

They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headanhe.

DRAKE PLANTATION BITTYES have cared more cases of chronic weakness, enertation, melancholy and want of vital energy, then any medicine the world has ever produced. They are particularly adapted to delicate females and persons of sedentary occupations. Observe the proprietors private simp over the cork of each bottle. If any dealer has not got it, report to

P. H. DRAKE & CO.

No. 92 Beekman-st.,

never be obtained while the pores of the skin are obstructed, or the blood is in an impure condition. Dr. JANE'S ALTERATIVE will, how ever, realore the purity of the skin, and will thoroughly cleanse the blood; it will also remove the obstinate state of the pores, and free the perspiration from all impurities and gross particles. A trial will

cetablish its efficacy. Sold by all Druggists.

IT OPERATES LIKE MAGIC Mas. Wisslow's Scotning State, for children teething, sef-ens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sore to regulate the bowels. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify

Thirty five sents a bottle. NOTICE TO SEA-BATHERS.

NOTICE TO SEA-BATHERS.
CHEVALIBLE AND THE HAR MOSTRIERS all bad effects of sait bester upon the hair. The use of this invaluable article restores Gray Hair to its original color, giving it a soft and glossy appearance, no matter how eiten the hair is washed in water. Sold by all draggists, and st my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, N. Y., where information respecting the treatment of the lasir will be feely given from 1 to 3 p. m.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

In many instances, Horses which have been given mp as useless from Spavin, Quittor and Founder, have not only beer relleved, but completely cured by Dallar's Galvanic Honer Salva It is impossible to realize what it will do until you have tried it. Sold by Druggiste and Harness-Makers, and at Depot, No. 49 Cedar-et. DR. B. C. PERRY, the celebrated Dermatologist

whose successful treatment of the Hair. Scalp and Face, has made him a world-wide reputation. will leave this city Saturday, August 4. for his Boston office, No. 415 Winter st., to be absent until Ostober 1 until that time he can be consulted at No. 49 Bond-st. COSTIVENESS, THE SOURCE OF DISEASE.—It causes

Piles Headache, Dizziness, Billousness, Sour Stomach, Oppression, Low Spirits, Worms, Indigestion, &c. Dr. Harnison's Prairies Lousness warranted to cure all these, and the only care for Piles, bether bleeding or otherwise. Seld by Demas Hannes & Co., Haus Mark CO., Carwell, Mark & Co., and all Drugists. SECOND-HAND SAFES in large numbers, of our own

and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUX an Day Plastics Saries. For sale low. Manyin & Co., 255 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Philis. eure. It has stood the test of years in the Valleys of Mississippi and Missouri, and is the sovereign remody in all these infected districts. Solid by all Dougriets.

CAUTION! FORETHOUGHT!!-Have your Medicines Put up in STORERL's "Paient" Graduated Bottles, thereby optimized to the paid reliable graduated measure at home.

HAGERTT BROE, Agents, N. Y.

LADIES FOR LONG BRANCH, &c., if you wish beau-tiful Boors and Smozs for yourselves and families, good stilcles, mod-erate prices, patronize MILLER & Co., No. 337 Canal-at. WILLOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE.

Lock stitch."—[" ladge's Report" at the " latent Park Trial."
Send for the "Report" at the " latent Park Trial."
Send for the "Report" and samples of Work containing both kinds of
stitches on the same piece of goods.

No. 500 Broadway. THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, L.L. D.—
the "best" free to soldiers, and low to officers and civilians. 1,699
the short st., Phila.; Astorph., N.Y.; 19 Green st., Beston. Avoid
avoidment initiations of his patents.

TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND-FLORENCE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES—Best In the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair, keeps it glossy and from falling out; removes dandruff; the fitting used. Sold by Rusaron, No. 10 Aster House ag GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC

DYSPEPSIA TABLET, S. G. WELLINGS, for indiges-

Howe SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.—ELIAS HOWE,

WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen; Duplic , \$2.

The death of Joseph Toynbee, F. R. S., the eminent aural surgeon, is announced by a leading London paper, which, after aliading to his skill and kindness to the poor, adds: "He never walked the streets without stopping to put saids from the pavement overy fragment of orange pealing, jost it should be a cause of anotions to the old and bridge." New-York Daily Tribune.

The Tribune in London.

STEVENS EROTHERS, (American Agents for Libraries, 17 Henrietts, it., Covert tharden, W. C.), are Agents for the sale of THE TRIBUNE. They will nike morely Seasonarians and Assentential.

was arrested, but released on giving the required bail. One hundred and twonty deaths from cholera occurred in the city from Saturday last to 5 p. m. yesterday, against 48

charged with the embezzlement of \$.8.000 in United States charged with the emorganeous of puncan, Sherman & Co., was resumed yesterday. After argument Justice Dowling denied the notion to dismiss, and after examining the prisoner. fixed the rule of bail at \$20 000.

Near Heboken on Thusday night, an employe of the Erie

The members of the Soidiers' and Satiors' Employment and Relief Agency, and the soldiers entitled to the bounty autho-

ceeded in making his escape.

It is stated that the Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the alleged frauds in some of the departments of

drowned yesterday, while endeavoring to save a lad who had fallen from a craft into a water tank, in "Bergen Cut," about

A tracas occurred someon, at the corner of Stenben and Green sts., in Jersey City, in which Gorman beat a man named Kelly so that his life is despaired of.

The Mercantile Library Association of this city has just given about five hundred books to the Mercantile Association

The body of a lad named Rock, residing in Brooklyn, who

Fourteen additional cases and six deaths were reported in ed yesterday at 1483 after selling at 1475 and 1485 during

The Indians in Idaho, it is said, are getting quite troubleome. They made a raid on Boulder Creek and Ruby City on the 1st of July, but were surprised by United States troops. A fight occurred and seven soldiers and 30 Indians were killed.

Parties who have just returned from Portland, having been

garments, hats, caps and bonnets, as well as bedelothing of all reatly needed. hmakers' International Union of North America

in their efforts to obtain a democratic form of Legislature by a vote of 69 to 31. Upper Canada will have a Legislature of one Elective Chamber The New-York Union State Committee met at Saratoga yes

An affray, growing out of political differences, occurred in Madisouville, Rolla County, Mo., on the 18th ult., in which A Fenian meeting was held at the Apollo Rooms, Prince at ,

wo days among the newly-arrived troops from Hart's At the session of the American Dentel Association at Boston

A public ovation welcomed Speaker Colfax to his

The News denies that Chief-Justice Ruffin of North

On the second page of the present issue we publish teenth and Twenty-second Wards of this pity. and

prophets of evil who predicted its atter failure. But it has not in any sense failed. As regards the material interests of the colonies, there have been, it is true, great THE UNION CONVENTION.

First Distract—Nathan Kingsley, sr., Jacob L. Smith.
Alternates, Amos Stooksy, Arthur Boyce.
SECOND DISTRICT—Edward Richardson, Constantine Donahoe, Alternates, M. S. Jones, E. H. Cornell
THIRD DISTRICT—Adolphus Borst, Henry P. West, AlterWilliam William Margrafield.

It is said by Mr. King of The New-Orleans Times

THE MONEY POWER IN ENGLISH

Thus far the existence of cholera in New-York has

For the want of proper precautionary measures or

We were right in supposing the epidemic of injune

I regard all those bone boiling, fat-boiling and similar ex-tablishments as being abominable nuisances, which, instead of being protected by the courts, I wonder the people have not abuted by their strong arm, without any Board of Health.

Judge McCunn yesterday finally refused the fat-

thus far has ended in massacre.

ises, and an enemy to his country." This utterance is significant of the hopelessness of the President's cause in Pennsylvania.

consider this rather a cool question. "Mr. Vallandigham !"

may draw the inference. Though many of the Southern papers have dis-

the bounty money collected for New-York soldiers

be President of the Johnson Convention; but it seems Mr. George Ashman is to have the honor. What do Messrs. Astor, Stewart, Vanderbilt and

100,000 majority.

IDAHO.

Sr. Louis, Friday, August 3, 1865.

occurred and seven soldiers and thirty hulians were hilled.

The latest advices state that Capt, Jenaings, with 40 men, was surrounded by 300 men and fighting desperately. Elemitronic ments were hastening to him.